



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Passengers of outgoing vessels not inspected.....	1
Vessels fumigated prior to sailing.....	7
Immune certificates issued.....	107
Health certificates issued for New Orleans.....	13
Pieces of baggage inspected.....	100

Six new cases of dengue were reported during the week.

I was also informed that the sanitary forces at Bolondron were withdrawn and that sanitary inspectors alone remain to watch that district.

In Habana the last case of yellow fever was reported June 20, 1906. The sanitary department has for the past month been fumigating all lodging houses and the oiling forces still continue their work. Sanitary measures are done for dengue as for suspects of yellow fever.

Week ended August 4, 1906.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	16
Vessels not inspected and bills of health issued.....	7
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected.....	644
Crew of outgoing vessels not inspected.....	288
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	422
Passengers of outgoing vessels not inspected.....	61
Immune certificates issued.....	86
Health certificates issued for New Orleans and Tampa.....	129
Vessels fumigated prior to sailing.....	6
Certificates of vaccination issued for Colon.....	10

During the week 6 new cases of dengue were reported.

August 15: One case yellow fever reported confirmed to-day. Spaniard taken sick 7th. Entered Covadonga Hospital 10th instant.

A telegram from the president of the Superior Board of Health, Habana, dated August 15, states that the patient had been working near Guines, Habana Province, until a fortnight before he was attacked with yellow fever.

*Report from Matanzas—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Malarial fever on steamship *Cretavale* from Canal Zone ports—History of yellow-fever case in Matanzas Province—Yellow-fever case imported on steamship *Miguel M. Periellos* from Habana.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, August 6, as follows:

Week ended August 4, 1906: Bills of health were issued to 5 vessels leaving for United States ports; 11 immune certificates were granted to passengers going to the United States via Habana; 2 vessels were fumigated, the British steamship *Cretavale* bound to New York, and the German steamship *Clara Zelck* destined to Mobile, Ala. The *Cretavale* left Cristobal, Canal Zone, July 13, bound to New York via Cardenas, Caibarien, and Matanzas. According to the captain's statement, while this vessel lay at the port of origin 5 of the crew were taken sick with malarial fever; on her way to Cardenas 10 new cases developed, and 3 other cases at Caibarien and Matanzas, making a total of 18 cases, of which 11 had recovered and 7 were still suffering from the disease when the vessel arrived at this port.

All the cases, with the exception of 2, assumed the intermittent type of malarial fever and readily yielded to the use of quinine and arsenic. One of the patients showed the remittent form of the disease, and,

having been ill aboard for sixteen days and requiring special care and nursing, was sent to the hospital by the Cuban quarantine officer for treatment. All living compartments occupied by the sick, particularly the forecastle where the majority of the cases originated, were carefully fumigated with sulphur dioxide under my direction and supervision. No new developments occurred on board and all hands showed normal temperature on August 1, when this vessel cleared from this port.

Since August 1 no new cases of yellow fever have been reported within this province. The latest case at Colon was imported from a sugar plantation known by the name of "Mercedes," within the rural district of Guareiras, distant about 6 miles from Colon. The case occurred in a Spanish immigrant who had been working at the plantation for the last six months, since his arrival from Spain, without returning to Habana during that time. Near by is the town of Real Campiña, where one case of yellow fever was reported on December 11 last, and it is inferred by the Cuban sanitary authorities that the contagion was contracted at the latter place, the only known focus of infection which the patient confessed to have recently visited.

This case was brought to the hospital of Colon on July 31 in an advanced stage of the disease and died during the evening of August 1. The findings at the necropsy held on the case on August 2, according to information received fully confirmed the nature of the disease as yellow fever.

The assigned origin of the contagion in this case appears doubtful, unless we admit the recent preexistence of other cases of a mild form, not detected, either at Real Campiña, the Mercedes plantation, or possibly some other section of the formerly infected territory in the vicinity of Colon or Union de Reyes.

A sanitary brigade under the direction of medical inspectors is said to have been ordered from Habana to Colon for the purpose of carrying out rigid sanitary measures to prevent the spread of the disease.

Summary of the transactions at this office for the month of July, 1906:

Bills of health issued	25
Number of crews	690
Number of passengers	78
Immune certificates granted	3
Vessels fumigated	4
Cases of yellow fever reported	0

There were no transactions for the Canal Zone nor for the Republic of Panama.

August 14. One yellow fever imported from Habana aboard steamship *Miguel M. Penillos* reported to-day. Case isolated, Civil Hospital.

Report from Santiago—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Vaccination certificates for the Canal Zone issued.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, August 1, as follows:

Week ended July 28, 1906. Bills of health issued to 4 vessels bound for the United States. No vessel was fumigated.

No quarantinable disease was reported.

During the month of July, 1906, 3 vaccination certificates were issued for the Canal Zone and Panama.